

favored breeding lake for *B. islandica*, but is visited by *B. clangula* only on migration. In 1954, the last Common Goldeneye migrants were seen on May 9, an unusually late date ascribed to the much delayed spring.

I know of only one other specimen of a hybrid between *B. clangula* and *B. islandica*, an adult drake in full nuptial plumage taken in April, 1951, at Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, described by L. L. Snyder (Wilson Bull., 65 (3) : 199, 1953). Zella M. Schultz (Murrelet, 39 (1) : 11, 1958) notes a sight record of a hybrid male *B. clangula* × *B. islandica* at Seattle, Washington, in March, 1958. Annie P. Gray (Bird Hybrids, p. 63, 1958, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Farnham Royal, Bucks, England) lists only Snyder's record of this hybrid, but mentions reported hybrids between *B. clangula* and many other species of ducks. Hybrids between the two goldeneyes are probably more common than known specimens indicate. Hybrid females would be virtually indistinguishable, even in the hand, and males in full nuptial plumage would be difficult to distinguish in the field, except possibly for an observer thoroughly familiar with both species. It would be particularly interesting to study populations in regions where the breeding ranges of *B. clangula* and *B. islandica* overlap, in northern British Columbia, the Yukon, and Alaska.—MARY F. JACKSON, Dept. of Zoology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

**First Common Scoter Collected in Texas.**—Although several sight records are on file for the Common (Black) Scoter (*Oidemia nigra americana*) in Texas, the species apparently had not been collected, and therefore is included only in the state hypothetical list (Wolfe, Check-List of the Birds of Texas, 1956: 83-84). Texas is not mentioned in the range given by the A.O.U. Check-list (5th ed. 1957): 94, which states that in winter it occurs irregularly to Louisiana.

I observed a lone, immature Common Scoter for several minutes on November 4, 1956, through 7 × 35 binoculars at a distance of about 50 yards. The bird was swimming on the Laguna Madre about one mile south of the junction of the main Intracoastal Canal and the Harlingen Spur, Cameron County, Texas. I was unable at the time to collect it.

On November 11, I again saw a lone Common Scoter near the same location and succeeded in collecting it. Later the same day I saw, at close range, another Common Scoter, either a female or immature bird, flying with six Redheads (*Aythya americana*). Identification of the collected bird, an immature female, was verified by Refuge Manager Luther Goldman, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who prepared a study skin which is now on display at the headquarters of the Laguna Atascosa and Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuges, San Benito, Texas.

I spent considerable time on the Laguna Madre during the remainder of this and the following winter but saw no additional Common Scoters.—HENRY M. REEVES, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 407, Aberdeen, S. D.

**An Oklahoma Record of the Yellow Rail.**—The A.O.U. Check-list 5th ed.: 158, 1957 mentions no record of the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) from either Arkansas or Oklahoma. A supposed old Arkansas record is given by A. H. Howell (1911. Birds of Arkansas. 28), which was overlooked and which I quote:

“The only record for the state is furnished by a specimen in the United States National Museum (No. 12641) labeled ‘Fort Wayne, Ark., Lieut. Eustis.’ This fort was located on the Arkansas-Oklahoma

boundary about 10 miles south of the Missouri line, on one of the branches of Spavina Creek."

M. M. Nice and L. B. Nice (1924. Univ. Okla. Stud. No. 286: 112), in summarizing birds which should be, but have not been, found in Oklahoma, note this as an Arkansas record.

Investigations reveal that this early fort was actually in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, now Delaware County, Oklahoma. A most complete description of the location was found in "A Traveler in Indian Territory. The Journal of Ethan Allen Hitchcock," edited by Grant Forman (1930). On pages 73-75 Hitchcock describes his visit to the fort in February, 1842. He mentions his association with Lieutenant Eustis, who was stationed there. The fort was placed, he says, on the southwest edge of Beatie's Prairie, on a small tributary of Spavinaw Creek. Traced on a detailed map of this area we find that this site is 2 miles into Oklahoma from the Arkansas border. This location is recognized by the Oklahoma Historical Society. They have erected a marker relating the history of Fort Wayne, on Oklahoma State Highway 20, 5 miles to the north.

I inquired of the United States National Museum for any further information available on this specimen. In answer Dr. Herbert Friedmann writes:

"There is no original field collector's label on the specimen, only the National Museum label. On it is merely stated that the specimen is a male and was taken at Fort Wayne, Arkansas, by Lt. Eustis. On the back is a No. 84. In our catalog entry, however, the date is given for the specimen, March 7, 1842, collected by Lt. Henry L. Eustis of the First Dragoons. The specimen was catalogued by the National Institute in July 1842 and entered in the National Museum Catalog on July 20, 1859. It had apparently originally been mounted and has since been dismounted."

Since Fort Wayne, Arkansas is in fact Fort Wayne, Oklahoma, I believe it is more logical to assume that this bird is an Oklahoma specimen instead of an Arkansas specimen. This is of particular interest because the Yellow Rail has not since been seen nor taken within Oklahoma.—JOHN S. TOMER, 4045 East 27th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, March 9, 1958.

**First Carolina Wren Taken in Colorado.**—During routine banding activities on November 18, 1956, Mrs. Eleanor Hough of Boulder trapped a bird which she identified as a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). It had been seen nearby on several occasions on preceding days at the feeding station of Mrs. J. B. Wheat. The bird was brought to me for additional verification. It was a male in good condition and it is now in the University of Colorado Museum (#6203). This is the first specimen of the Carolina Wren from Colorado. The nearest range reference given in the A. O. U. Check-list (1957) is Stapleton, Nebraska, over 250 miles to the northeast. However, there have been five sight observations reported from Colorado within the last four years, three at Colorado Springs, one at Palmer Lake, and one at Weldona (Aud. Field Notes, 9: 38, 387, 1955; 10: 393, 1956).—OWEN A. KNORR, Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

**Occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo in Florida.**—Undoubtedly the highlight of the spring migration of 1958 along the Gulf coast was the occurrence of the Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*), tropical counterpart of the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), in western Florida. A singing individual of this species appeared on the morning of May 4, 1958, on Fair Point, three miles south of